

POSTAL CHARGES W. U. PHONE GRAB

Complaint of Diverted Messages Is Heard by Public Service Commission.

HARD TO PHONE POSTAL

But Just Say "Telegram" and You Get the Western Union at Once.

MONOPOLIZES CODE WORD

Thousands of Messages Lost by Discrimination, Mackay Co. Says.

GRANT, June 4. Chairman Stevens and the other members of the up-State Public Service Commission indicated by their questions today to the officials of the New York Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company that they believe that these two corporations have formed a combination to grab the miscellaneous telegraph business of the country through the telephone company, permitting the Western Union to use exclusively the word "telegram" in telephone business in all the States.

Commissioner Stevens said that the telephone company was not giving the Postal Telegraph Company an equal show with the Western Union, and the other Commissioners also seemed to be of the opinion that, through the combination between the telephone and the Western Union companies and the exclusive use of the telephone call word "telegram" by the Western Union, these two companies were able to divert to themselves thousands of telegrams intended for the Postal Telegraph Company.

This question came up before the up-State commission on an informal complaint made by Supt. Kimmerly of the Postal Telegraph Company, charging that the New York Telephone Company, by legal discrimination, diverting to the Western Union telegrams intended for the Postal and that it is the practice of the telephone company to connect telephone subscribers desiring to send telegrams with a Western Union office even when the name of the Western Union is not mentioned by the subscriber.

The superintendent also insists in his complaint that the telephone company makes every effort to send telegrams to the Western Union, even though subscribers endeavor to get connection with a Postal Telegraph office.

It was further pointed out in the hearing by Supt. Kimmerly's complaint to the effect that if a person sends a telegram to the Western Union from a pay station he is charged nothing for the telephone call, whereas if he sends the telegram to a Postal office from the same telephone station he is charged the regular telephone toll rate in addition to the full telegraph rate.

The officials of the Postal Telegraph Company insist that the New York Telephone Company as a public service corporation has no right to extend these favors to the Western Union Company to the detriment of the Postal, and they request the Public Service Commission to forbid the telephone company from connecting a telephone subscriber with a Western Union telegraph office unless the subscriber specifically asks for "Western Union Telegram."

It was brought out that when this practice came into vogue last year the Western Union company had telephone subscribers use "Western Union Telegram" for their telephone calls, and when the Western Union officials found that there was no apparent risk from the Postal Telegraph Company, they had their telephone calls down to the one word "Telegram."

The Postal officials told the Public Service Commission today that they would be perfectly willing to have both of the telephone companies go back to telephone numbers, which are in vogue in general among all telephone subscribers, but they went on to insist that if this was not done the Western Union telephone call should be changed from "Telegram" to "Western Union Telegram," in which event the Postal call would be "Postal Telegram."

The commission listened to arguments for several hours this afternoon. General Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, followed the proceedings closely. He seemed keenly interested and amused when General Campbell, William W. Cooke of the Postal, brought out from Vice-President Frank B. Bennett of the New York Telephone Company the admission that the Bell Telephone Company since it acquired control of the Western Union has largely eliminated competition in the telegraph business which formerly existed between the Bell and Western Union companies.

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a person from Mount Vernon asked for the Postal and got the Western Union, and the next two times he called for the Postal he was told the line was busy.

Gilbert Miller of New York, representative of Henry Miller, the actor, said he asked for the Postal and got the Western Union, and when he again called he was told he wanted the Postal, as he had an account there, he was told he would have to give the number of the Postal office.

Vice-President Bennett of the New York Telephone Company said that in August, 1911, the code word "Telegram" had been given to the Western Union Company, there being no other application from any other company for the use of that term. Mr. Bennett admitted, however, that no other customer had ever got a code word instead of a number.

In reply to a question of Mr. Cooke as to the relations between the Western Union and New York Telephone companies, Chairman Stevens said that these relations were well understood by the commission and there was no use of splitting hairs on that question. Mr. Bennett said that the arrangement for a code word had been made after readjustment of conditions in Western Union offices and that the Postal had now the code word "Postal."

Members of the commission called attention to the advantage the Western Union had in the use of the word "Telegram" and that it "unquestionably" gets more than its share of business by the use of this term. It was pointed out that such a word was at least an unusual code word and unfair to others engaged in like business. Mr. MacFarlane, for the Western Union, justified the use of a generic term for a code word and quoted a large number of cable code words which used generic terms. One which caused a laugh was "hoker chins," used by a Brooklyn house. He said that the use of "Telegram" was probably an advantage but did not constitute discrimination.

The commissioners pointed out that a person in a hurry would take the easiest way to get a message on and in this the Western Union had an advantage under the complicated arrangement. Mr. Bennett, in his answers to many questions, admitted that while his telephone company would charge messages against telephone accounts for the Western Union, this was not done for the Postal. He said that the Western Union had not yet paid for the advertisement now used in telephone directories, but would be requested to do so when the contract between the companies was completed. He said he would rent space in the directories to the Postal at the same rate.

The evidence of many employees of the Postal of the fact that a division of business intended for the Postal was received in affidavit form. It was argued at the close of the hearing that the only question at issue was as to whether or not the telephone company, by allowing the Western Union to have the code word "Telegram" as was the number of the Western Union, was giving the Western Union an unfair advantage over the Postal.

Both sides got until July 1 to the briefs.

WORKHOUSE OR SUICIDE.

Woman Tells Magistrate That She Has No Other Choice.

A woman dressed in a white gown and a black hat, and who appeared to be in a state of distress, was brought before Magistrate Krotel today. She was charged with the murder of her husband, and she told the magistrate that she had no other choice but to go to the workhouse or to commit suicide.

Magistrate Krotel, after hearing her story, turned her over to the police, and she was taken to the workhouse.

CROWD WATCHES RAID.

Reserves Check Carious as Alleged Gamblers Are Arrested.

While a large crowd of men and women gathered on Nassau street last night, a squad of plain clothes men forced their way into an alleged gambling house at 122 Fulton street, and found a large crowd of men.

RESTORES HILLES'S SALARY.

Senate Places It Back to \$7,500; House Having Cut It to \$6,000.

WASHINGTON, June 4. In the Senate today Senator Warren, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, called up the bill, executive and judicial appropriation bill. It was before the Senate four hours but little progress was made. An amendment restoring the salary of the secretary to the President to \$7,500, which had been cut down by the House to \$6,000.

Dinner to New Mexican Ambassador.

The Mexico Society of New York will give a dinner to Senator Don Manuel Calero, the new Ambassador from Mexico to the United States, at the Hotel Astor tomorrow evening. The society's members among its officers are John W. Foster, Theodore P. Shonts and C. Gordon. The Mexican Consul General in New York, Ambassador Calero, John Barrett, Martin Littleton, Justice Gerard and Hamilton Holt will speak.

BIG WELCOME PLANNED FOR THE GERMAN FLEET

Officers and Crew Will Be Entertained by Mayor's Committee During Stay.

WILL ARRIVE ON SUNDAY

From Then Until Visitors Sail on Thursday They Will Be City's Guests.

The Mayor's committee which has in charge the reception of the German squadron which comes here next Sunday has finished its plans, and according to the schedule of arrangements as announced yesterday the German officers and sailors will have a busy time of it during their four days stay in New York.

The Molke, the Scharnhorst and the Bremen, under command of Rear Admiral von Reuter-Paschwitz, will come up the bay some time Sunday morning. With them will be the second division of the Atlantic fleet, the Lützow, the South Carolina, Kansas and New Hampshire, under the command of Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow.

As soon as the Germans cross the line between Governors Island and the Statue of Liberty they will be met by their big guns in salute and army guns on Governors Island will join.

Capt. Howard Emery, supervisor of anchorages of the Port of New York, has consulted with the commander of the Atlantic fleet and has placed the ships at anchor. They will come to anchor at Riverside Park with the American ships lying to the northward.

As soon as the ships have dropped anchor, representatives of the Mayor's committee and the boarding officers from the navy yard and Governors Island will go on a reviewing party to the Lützow, where they will be joined by Rear Admiral Winslow of his representative. Then they will go to the Molke to call on the German Admiral. The members of the Mayor's committee who will participate in this visit will be at Mayor Seth Low, chairman of the Mayor's committee, J. P. Smith, treasurer of the committee, Herman Ridder, chairman of the executive committee, Gen. Howard Carroll, chairman of the entertainment committee, R. A. C. Smith of the committee, Dr. George P. Kunz, chairman of the dinner committee, the Hon. William Loch, Jr., collector of the Port and Dr. Edward Heston, Hall, secretary.

On Sunday afternoon, representatives of German societies will go out to the ships and in the evening Rear Admiral von Reuter-Paschwitz and twenty-nine of his officers will dine at the club of the Deutscher Verein at 122 Central Park South for a banquet. Rear Admiral Winslow, his aide, and the captains of the four American ships have also been invited.

At 9 o'clock Monday morning Rear Admiral von Reuter-Paschwitz will receive an official visit from the Mayor, Mayor H. Bliss, in command at Governors Island, and from the commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, Rear Admiral Leutze. An hour later the German Admiral, his staff and his aides will be taken on a visit to the Mayor. With them will be Rear Admiral Winslow, his staff and the captains of his ships. They will land at the foot of Wood street and will be met by automobiles to the City Hall. Mounted policemen will escort them. At the City Hall all the members of the Mayor's committee will be present.

After Rear Admiral von Reuter-Paschwitz has finished his call on Mayor Gaynor he will go to the Battery, across to Governors Island, and then go to the navy yard to return Rear Admiral Leutze's call. The party will land at the foot of East Twenty-third street and cross the Brooklyn ferry to Governors Island, where they will be met by the Mayor. While the Admiral is away, many officers of the German ships as can be spared from duty will be in automobiles to see the city and the harbor.

The Mayor will return the Admiral's call at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and in the evening will occur the dinner to the visitors at the Waldorf. If the Mayor and Bishop Greer will be the blessing.

At 1 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the German Admiral will give a luncheon aboard the Lützow to the Mayor, Mayor H. Bliss, in command at Governors Island, and from the commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, Rear Admiral Leutze. An hour later the German Admiral, his staff and his aides will be taken on a visit to the Mayor. With them will be Rear Admiral Winslow, his staff and the captains of his ships. They will land at the foot of Wood street and will be met by automobiles to the City Hall. Mounted policemen will escort them. At the City Hall all the members of the Mayor's committee will be present.

Most of Wednesday will be spent in a trip up to Scheraga to Scheraga, where the Germans will be entertained by James Speyer and Mrs. Speyer. They will go to the Commodore Hotel, where they will be met by the Mayor. They will go to the Commodore Hotel, where they will be met by the Mayor. They will go to the Commodore Hotel, where they will be met by the Mayor.

The Mayor's committee invites subscriptions of from \$10 to \$100 toward the expenses of entertainment. Contributions will be invited to the dinner Monday night. Subscriptions should be sent to Edward Hagopian Hall, the secretary, 151 Nassau street, and made payable to J. P. Morgan, Jr., the treasurer.

SENATOR NIXON DYING.

Toxic Poisoning After an Operation—Unconscious Since Sunday.

WASHINGTON, June 4. George S. Nixon, United States Senator from Nevada, is lying in the city of death in a Washington hospital, where he underwent an operation for the removal of a nasal adenoma. The operation disclosed that the Senator was in a severe physical condition and had been expected to die. He had been advised several months ago to submit to the operation, but postponed it. Forty-eight hours after the operation he was found unconscious. He became unconscious and has been in that condition since. Yesterday meningitis developed and his case took a gloomy turn. Members of his family were telegraphing to Washington by telegram. The attending physicians say his case is hopeless and at a late hour tonight he was not expected to live. He is one of the most popular members of that body. He was 52 years old on April 21st and had just been re-elected for another six year term. He is a Republican.

LONG SERVICE REMEMBERED.

William Grace Remembered for 50 Years of Service.

William Grace, for fifty years identified with Whitehouse & Co., one of the oldest banking houses on the street, was the guest at a dinner at the Astor last night in celebration of his semi-centennial of faithful service. Fourteen of his fellow workers presented him with a silver loving cup filled with gold coins.

J. Henry Whitehouse, special partner and head of the Stock Exchange, presided, and around the circular board were J. C. Morgan, J. P. Morgan, the senior partner, Austin Whitehouse, Frederick Foster, Walter L. Loomis, and others. Mr. Grace made a speech of acknowledgment and reminiscence. Since his early times he had witnessed the coming and going of great financiers and had much to tell. He began his career in 1842, and is now entering upon his sixth decade as active work as head bookkeeper for the family of Whitehouse & Co.

LONDON STRIKE GROWS WORSE.

Transport Workers May Make the Fight Nationwide.

LONDON, June 4. Notwithstanding the boast of the employers that the strike of the transport workers is ending the situation really became worse in appearance today. Not only did the Transport Workers Federation decide on a conditional national strike, but all the other strikers again declared their unwillingness to yield. The employers met the Ministers and told them they could not agree to the Government proposals that they come together and reach an understanding with the men. The employers said they could not do anything until work was resumed. They could not consent to employ union men only. They could not recognize the Transport Workers Federation or deal with paid leaders.

On the other hand, the strike leaders reiterated their insistence on the creation of a joint board and the reinstatement of all strikers and announced that only on these terms would work be resumed. They, however, no longer insist that union men alone shall be employed.

The Cabinet discussed the position at length and it is understood completed plans which aim at a settlement of the trouble and the prevention of its recurrence. Lloyd George will announce these plans in the House of Commons tomorrow. It is believed the main features will be joint conciliation boards with a central board as a final court of appeal, and, filling the voluntary acceptance of legislation, the compelling of it.

While it is impossible to substantiate the claim of the employers that they are getting as many men as they want, it is certain that the numbers of men at work have greatly increased, but as the lightermen who have not been replaced are still out it is impossible to make the work of the port normal. A strike which has hitherto mostly marked the strike is giving way to disorderliness, especially at Tilbury, where there have been frequent fights between the strikers and the police, arising from attacks on strike breakers. In one instance a cartload of eggs was raided and scattered and the driver rolled in the debris.

KING GEORGE AT THE RACES.

British Monarch Appears in Long Coat and a Silk Hat.

LONDON, June 4. King George, wearing for the first time the court mourning of dark gray for the King of Denmark, went to the races this afternoon in a long racing coat with a carnation in his buttonhole. He also wore a silk hat and drove from the Epsom Downs station to the grand stand in an open carriage. The road was lined with gypsies dressed in their best. The King threw handfuls of new shillings and half crowns, for which the gypsy women and children eagerly scrambled.

When the King appeared on the balcony fronting the grand stand at the track he was greeted with tumultuous applause and cries of "Good luck to your Majesty." The heartiness of his reception left no doubt that the victory of the King's colt, Pint-a-dean in the Derby to-morrow would be very popular.

ATTACK ON TARIFF BOARD.

Democrats Find Nothing Beneficial in Its Report.

WASHINGTON, June 4. A violent attack on the Tariff Board and the declaration that President Taft "is now in harmony" with the plan for a new revision of the tariff, despite his veto last summer, were features of the report of the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee on the cotton bill, made public here today. The report says:

The President stated in his message on March 26 last, submitting the Tariff Board's report on the cotton schedule, "I now recommend that Congress proceed with consideration of this schedule with a view to its reduction."

The only question remaining is the extent to which the reduction should be carried. This committee had made a careful analysis of the Tariff Board report. As a result, however, nothing of beneficial significance has been found. The report is not really a tariff document.

It has nothing to say respecting the duties as affecting foreign concerns engaged in the industry, capital, labor or profits, and it contains no suggestion, and practically nothing relative to the general influence of the present tariff on the status of the industry.

It would appear that the Tariff Board practically accepts the idea that tariff protection is a thing of the past, and that the only way to protect the cotton industry is in cost between the most efficient mills in the United States and Great Britain.

The report fails to show that high tariffs have any effect in keeping up the returns of labor. The board shows that many cloth mills protected sell more cheaply in this country than in England. This, in another form, is a statement that protection is intended for the employee. There is, however, no ground for this contention. It is to put us in a position to compete successfully with any country in the world.

Declaring that the Tariff Board has demonstrated that tariff studies under "rush orders" are as incomplete as they are expensive, Representative Bedford of Brooklyn today sharply denounced the tariff plan.

Mr. Bedford pointed out that the Tariff Board visited only 44 out of the 215 cotton mills and 25,029 out of 122,914 persons. Information from these, he said, made the basis of their cotton report.

Belgian Riots Halted.

Fear of a General Uprising Is Rapidly Disappearing.

BRUSSELS, June 4. The disturbances caused by the Socialists after their defeat at the polls and during which a number of persons were shot down by police and soldiers has abated, but there is still some trouble.

The Liberal-Socialist leaders, who have deprecated violence from the outset, are still preaching order to their followers. Outbreaks of violence may be expected hereafter, but they will be isolated and not general. The fear of a general uprising is disappearing.

NOTED MEN DRAGGED FROM HUNGARIAN DIET

Police Eject Them by Force When They Object to Mode of Passing Bill.

ARMY MEASURE RUSHED

Fear of Serious Trouble Leads Government to Take Military Precautions.

BUDAPEST, June 4. Count Tisza, the President of the Chamber, forced the passage on the second and third readings of the army reform bill in record time. He also created a record scene even for a Hungarian Parliament. It will be recalled that when he was recently chosen President of the Chamber Count Tisza declared that he meant business. Today he simply called upon the members who favored the bill to stand up and thereupon declared that reading of the measure passed.

Mr. Just, the former President of the Chamber and the leader of the Opposition, shouted, "You dishonorable rascal!" and his followers applied similar and worse names to the new President. Count Tisza was unmoved by the uproar, but he was compelled to adjourn the session because of the confusion.

When the session was resumed and order could not be procured, Count Tisza called in the police and ordered them to eject twelve of the most unruly members. The reporters in the press gallery joined in the yells of protest against this. Count Tisza paid no heed to the kicks and the twelve men were hustled out. The pandemonium, however, became worse. Count Tisza thereupon summoned 120 police and directed them to throw out the other disturbers.

Some of the most important men in Hungary were thereupon taken by the neck and ejected in the roughest manner. Count Karolyi was dragged across the floor struggling. Mr. Just wrestled with three police-men, but the resistance of these men had no effect against the determination of the President. When the House had been purged of the noisemakers Count Tisza made a speech, in which he went over the excesses of those in the opposition. Several governmental members shed tears in sympathy with his remarks.

The Government, foreseeing probable rioting at night, occupied the streets with soldiery and police.

MEN, NOT NAPOLEONS, NEEDED.

H. G. Wells Says Every Citizen Must Be a Savior of the State.

LONDON, June 5. H. G. Wells, the author and playwright, in this morning's Daily Mail reviews the various articles which followed his in the symposium on the cause of the labor unrest. He says that after looking over these articles "I see much more clearly now than I did why patent medicines are so popular."

Mr. Wells says he finds a general disposition and clamor for a universal panacea to cure an intricate and complicated situation.

"The air," he says, "is full of vague and dangerous demands for an aristocracy, an oligarchy or an autocracy. There is evidently a considerable number of people who would welcome a tyrant at the present time, a strong, silent, cruel, impersonal, exacting melodramatic sort of person who would somehow manage everything so long as they went on being silly we may yet see a Boulanger prancing through our streets."

Declaring that there never was a more foolish cry than that Mr. Wells says "It is not a man we want, but just as many million men as there are in Britain. It is every man who must be the savior of the State in a modern community. We cannot shift our share of the burden."

In criticizing certain suggested remedies Mr. Wells pleads for tempering zeal with patience. He says:

"The need is not impatience and revolution but sustained, penetrating criticism and steadfast, continuous urgency toward the effort for well planned reconstruction and efficiency. No violent changes, no Napoleonic saviors can carry on the task of building a great civilized State. That is for us to do, all and each of us. We have to think clearly and study and consider and reconsider our ideas of public things and do all we can to stir up thinking and effort in those about us. We are the State. Just in the measure of the aggregate of our decisions and the elaborated and criticized sanity of our public proceedings will the world mend."

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The Liberal-Socialist leaders, who have deprecated violence from the outset, are still preaching order to their followers. Outbreaks of violence may be expected hereafter, but they will be isolated and not general. The fear of a general uprising is disappearing.

French Sculptor Killed in Auto.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, June 4. Madame Caroline Duran, wife of this great painter, is dead.

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M'ARTHUR AT WAR WITH FLOCK.

Col. Goethals Here.

New Pastor of Atlanta Tabernacle Wants to Work Changes.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 4. The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur of New York, who came here to assume the pastorate of the Baptist Tabernacle when the Rev. Dr. Broughton accepted a call to Christ Church, London, has become involved in a war with his congregation which threatens disruption.

Dr. MacArthur has submitted two propositions to his congregation, one his resignation and the other setting forth the conditions under which he will continue as pastor. The quarrel has reached the newspaper controversy stage and bitter language is being used. Many leading members of the Tabernacle have withdrawn, saying they will have no connection with the church so long as Dr. MacArthur is pastor.

The Tabernacle is an institutional church, one of the largest of the kind in the country, and these institutional features have caused the breach between Dr. MacArthur and the congregation. Dr. MacArthur apparently objects to the institutional features and wants them abandoned. He has also tried to introduce ritualism in the Tabernacle services and this has not been relished by the congregation.

The congregation, which wanted to retain the institutional features, proposed to get a minister to look after this branch of the work and retain Dr. MacArthur as chief pastor. Dr. MacArthur resented this and it is said spoke harshly to the committee which made the suggestion.

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